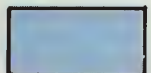


EXPLANATION

HYDROLOGIC AREAS, AND WELL YIELD
IN GALLONS PER MINUTE



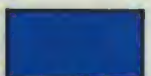
Less than 5 gpm

Water obtained from till, lake silt and clay, or bedrock. Wells are generally adequate for domestic supplies, but some may be inadequate during dry seasons. The yield of wells penetrating only till or lake silt and clay probably will yield less than 1 gpm.



5 to 20 gpm

Water obtained from lake sand and silt. Wells are generally adequate for domestic and commercial supplies



20 to 100 gpm

Water obtained from kame and flood-plain deposits. Flood-plain deposits are omitted from map along the Mohawk River west of Scotia.



More than 100 gpm

Water obtained from coarse-grained sand and gravel. In areas where infiltration can be induced from the Mohawk River, the yield of wells may be as high as 3,500 gpm.

Contour represents the bedrock surface, in feet above mean sea level.
Contour interval 100 feet

Contour represents the land surface, in feet above mean sea level.
Contour interval 10 feet

Boundary between different types of surficial deposits

Bedrock outcrop

Fault

D is downthrown side

U is upthrown side

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

ABBREVIATION

DESCRIPTION

- Qal Flood-plain deposits of silty sand, that contain some clay and organic matter, and scattered thin, narrow and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses.
- Qsc Lake silt and clay; contains a few beds or lenses of sand.
- Qs Stratified sand; contains a few thin, narrow, and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses.
- Qss Lake sand and silt; includes scattered thin, narrow, and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses.
- Qsd Sand dune area; deposits of wind blown sand derived from lake sand and silt and from flood-plain deposits.
- Qsq Channel deposits consisting of coarse sand and gravel, generally overlain by flood-plain deposits.
- Qk Kame deposits; localized areas of sand containing some gravel.
- Ql sh Till overlying shale.
- Ql ls Till overlying limestone.

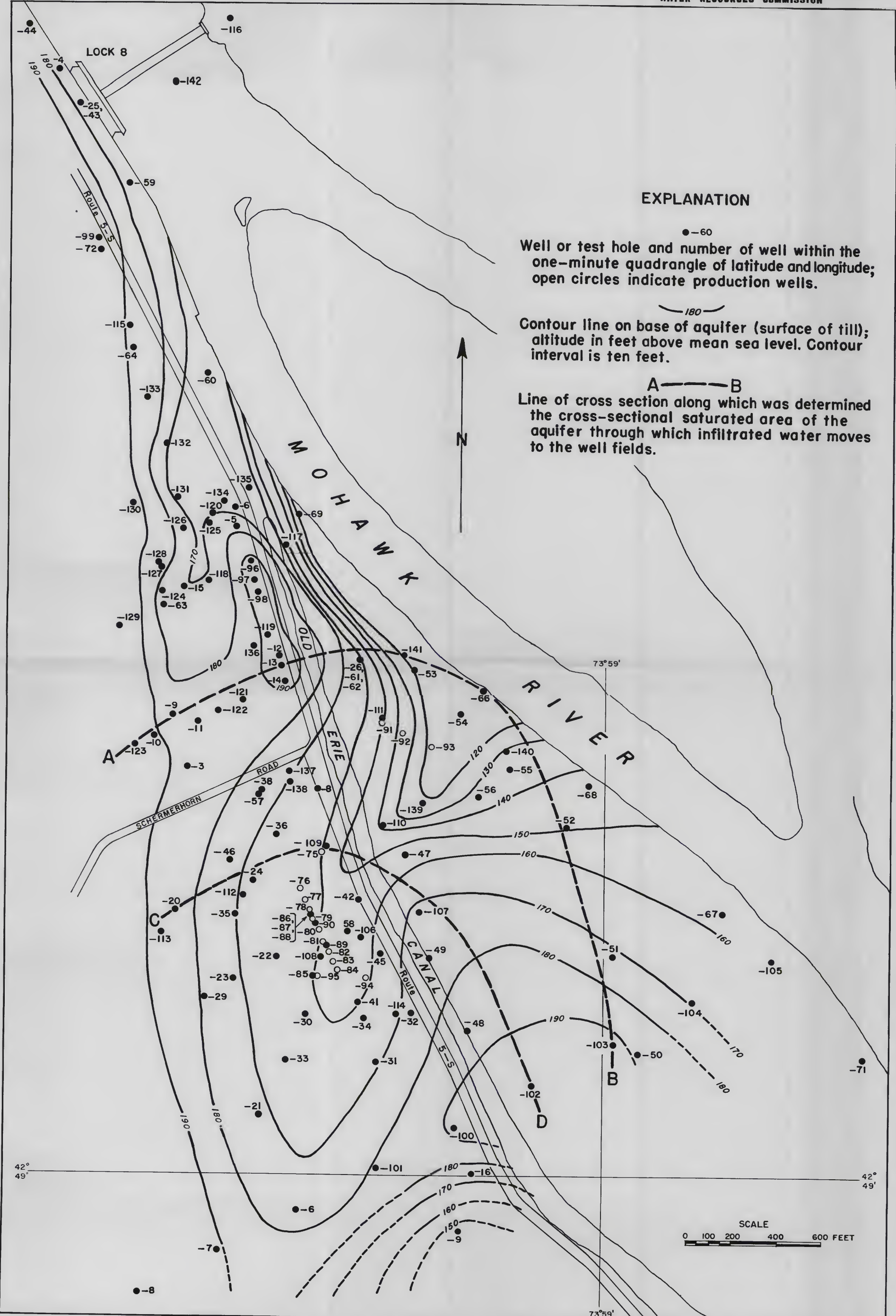
- Well or test hole and number of the well within the one-minute quadrangle of latitude and longitude. The character of principal water-bearing material penetrated is shown by in-circle symbols:
- ⊕ Bedrock ⊙ Sand
- ⊖ Till or clay ● Sand and gravel
- ⊙ Silt or sandy silt ○ Unknown

Note: Only selected wells shown in quadrangle 249-359. See plate 2 for detail locations.

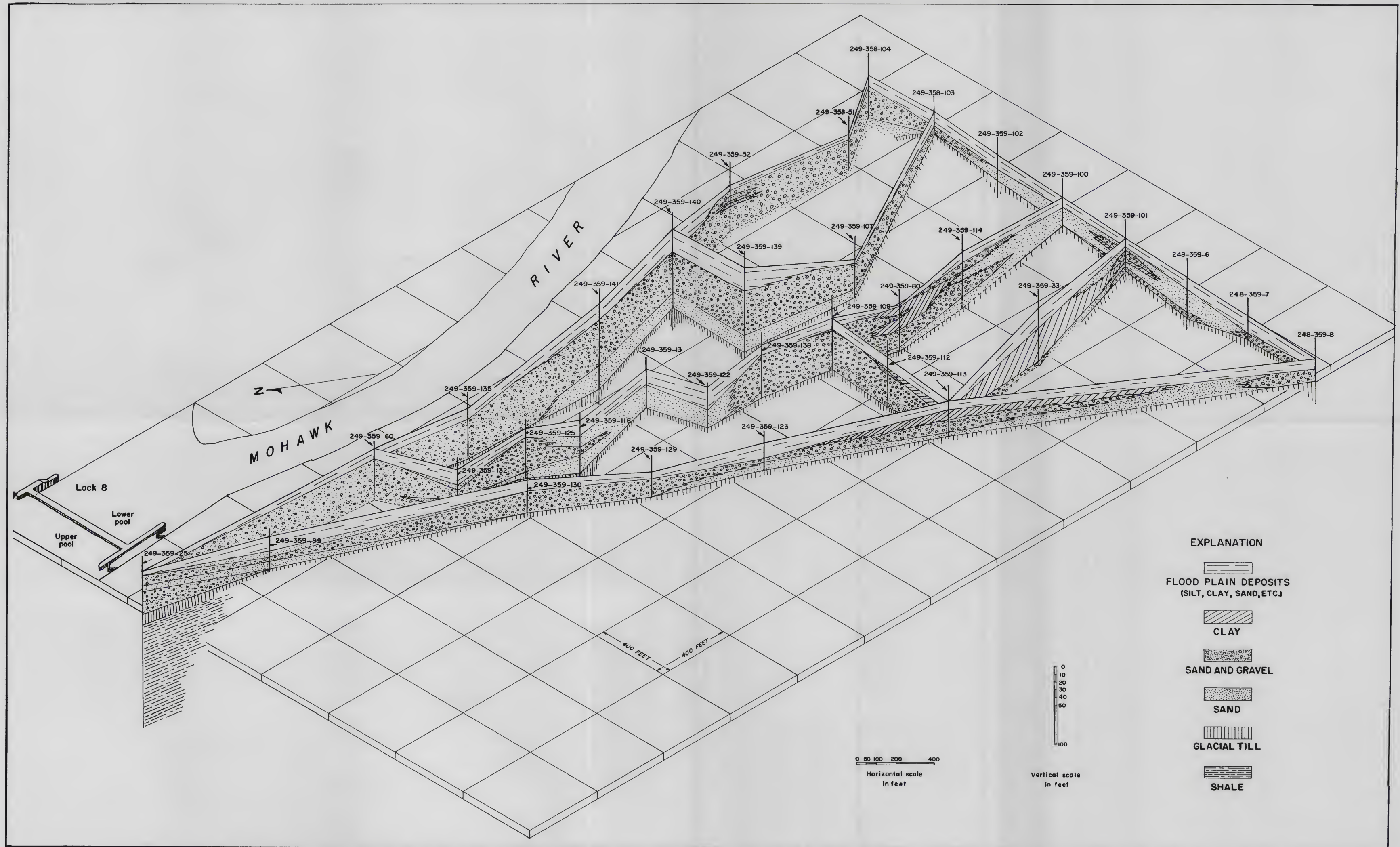
A — B
Line of geologic section
See figure 8 and 9

SCALE
0 1 MILE

GROUND-WATER SITUATION IN EASTERN SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NEW YORK, SHOWING SURFICIAL DEPOSITS, LOCATION OF WELLS, AND THE APPROXIMATE CONTOURS ON THE BEDROCK SURFACE



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF WELLS AND TEST HOLES IN THE VICINITY OF THE SCHENECTADY AND ROTTERDAM WELL FIELDS, AND APPROXIMATE CONTOURS ON THE BASE OF THE AQUIFER



FENCE DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION, THICKNESS, AND AREAL EXTENT OF THE UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS IN THE VICINITY OF THE SCHENECTADY AND ROTTERDAM WELL FIELDS